

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.
Is published every morning, at No. 30 Ann-
street, New-York, and delivered to City Subscribers
for ONE CENT per copy. Mail Subscribers, \$4 per
annum in advance, and the paper in no case continued
beyond the time for which it is paid. Subscriptions
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in the inside after the first insertion will be subject to
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in all cases in advance.

THE TRIBUNE.
TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 21.

LAW AND LAWYERS: or, Sketches and Illustrations of Legal History and Biography. In ten volumes. London, Philadelphia, Carey & Hart; New-York, Carvill & Co., 105 Broadway.

This is a very interesting and valuable work.—It is written by an English author, and evinces great diligence in research and no inconsiderable skill in using the materials thus amassed. The purpose of the work is to give sketches of some of England's most eminent lawyers: to trace the means by which they have attained their high elevation—the struggles they underwent—and the diligent, earnest effort by which they were enabled finally to succeed—and to show that it is to their preservation of her freedom in many of its most essential points. It is written in a free, unpretending style; abounds in anecdotes illustrating the character of the profession and its noblest ornaments; and will be of high service in directing the aims and rousing the energies of those just entering upon the study of legal science. The sketches of eminent lawyers included in the work are especially interesting and instructive. We commend the book to the attention of general readers. They will find it amply worthy their perusal.

From the Ballston Spa Gazette.

HENRY CLAY.

It is now thirty years, since this great Statesman took his seat in the Congress of 1811-12.—His arrival was awaited by Madison with intense interest, as that of a man born to control the destinies of his country.

His horizon was dark and lowering—wrong too tamely borne, had weakened the nerve of the nation. Its affections and hopes, instead of being centered in itself, were clinging to and hovering around the warring rivals of Europe. Bitter striving factions, with mutual taints, the dignity of the American character was sunk. Cynical on the one side, fear on the other, were contending for the supremacy. Amid this depressing scene, CLAY ascended the tribune. He appealed to the pride, the patriotism, the honor of the nation. His cry was heard to arms, and from the hills and the hills of the far interior, the answering cry of the hardy husbandry was heard.

To arms—we are ready! War was declared, and while over-hesitating Senators, his triumphs resounded, like a trumpet, Madison leaned upon his strong arm, and amid disasters drank courage from his lips. At last terms of peace were settled, and CLAY united in the mission, thus assure the country that its honor would be safe.

Peace made, he returned from Ghent, to pour oil into the wounds—to heal the disunion—to rebuild the prosperity of these States. Loaded with debt, disordered in the finances—without money—thus he found this nation. Taught by experience, CLAY was the first to surrender past prejudices; openly to avow his error, and to call upon those to sacrifice before the shrine of Justice.—Again he was heard—a National Bank was established—a National Currency created.

From peace, he saw would spring a new war—war by Europe upon American Industry. Again his warm heart yearned—again his voice is heard, protesting, claiming, demanding, insisting upon exportation. Oppressed Labor raised up its hand in prayer, and cheered by that state, CLAY established the American System.

The people now revelled in abundance, amid rich harvests—teeming harvests—whirling spindles, and piled-up wealth—their pulse fevered, and not needing the warnings of CLAY, they gave themselves and all they had—the present and the future—their cares and their hopes, to a Military idol.

Disappointed ambition sought to stay him in his party. Unsuccessful in his attempt, from the brain of a Sophist was spun a web that was to internet all the evil natures of the country. The integrity of the Union was menaced—the web was broken; the idol became a Tyrant, and threatened death to his opponents. Then again CLAY was heard—his voice prevented a civil war and saved the thankless Sophist from a gibbet.

Behold him next calling upon all true patriots to aid in saving the Republic—going forth, persuading, entreating, invoking, imploring, warning the people that their liberties were at hazard—that a MONARCHY was BEING. Again from the hills and valleys the cry came as before—"we are ready"—and again they made battle for themselves. In this battle CLAY was foremost.—There was he when the prize of the victory was bestowed—insisting on his own high claims.—No—he first to offer those claims to another:—On the arts and the intrigues which shut him out from the highest honors of the State, we will not dwell; nor as friends of his true glory, will we lament. His own reverse of fortune, has been tribute to his country—glory to himself.—His defeat has been victory—victory for the constitution.

Behold him where he now stands—a noble—an inspiring spectacle. His adversaries quailing before the composed supremacy of his high energies—now lurid and the flashings of his genius—now smiling under the lashings of his wit—stolid and unsmiling under the beatings of his wrath. Behold him where he now stands—the PILLAR of the state. Around the pillar let us gather, for while it stands we shall be safe. And long will it stand, garlanded with trophies—chiseled with inscriptions of gratitude. To Time alone will it yield—and then its fragments we will make household gods to admonish us of true duty and remind us of what we owe to our country—the Civil Hero of our country—HARRY OF THE WEST.

AS OFFICER OF THE OLD REGIME.—Some few weeks since, one of the Receivers of public money for the State of Mississippi, who had, with an appearance of true faith, robbed Uncle Sam of \$7,000 dollars, went on to Washington to procure a continuance of his office, which he had some years before been taken from him. Arrived in the Federal City, he learned to his sore dismay, that the fact of his misdeeds was fully known, and that measures were in train to investigate his affairs. He therefore did not show himself at the department but left post haste, for Mississippi. At the same time started, by order of the department, an Inspector to overhaul his affairs. Fortunately for Mississippi's face, they did not take the same stage to the same place; but stopped at the same hotel, where they met a mutual friend and told him who they were and what was their business—all the time ignorant of the other being the person they most feared of all on earth. All was kept dark, and yesterday they left in the same stage for the west, each one anxious to be the first to lay hands on the receiver's books and papers.

Wheeling Times.

MAPLE SUGAR.—Of the best quality in me-
ocks of 50 or 70 lbs. For sale by
JAMES HONE, 29 Centuries clip.

RUSSIA AND PRUSSIA BRISTLES.
of various sorts, for sale by
C. C. HAYEN, 28 Pine-st.

WOOL 50 bales, for sale by GRINNELL, MIN-
TURN & Co. 78 South-st.

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.
BY GREELEY & McELRATH.
PRICE ONE CENT.
NEW-YORK, TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 21, 1841.
VOL. I. NO. 140.

CHANCERY REPORTS.

DECISIONS IN THE VICE-CHANCELLOR'S COURT, NEW-YORK.
(Reported for the New-York Tribune, exclusively.)
H. P. Hoyt,)
Mr. Scates for Complainant,
vs.)
Mr. Edwards for Defendant.

RIGHT TO A TRANSFER OF BANK STOCK.—An owner of Bank Stock sold his shares to another for a valuable consideration, and delivered the certificates only without a power to transfer. The assignee subsequently sold the shares, and then obtained the power and handed it to the purchaser. Before this last transfer and the execution of the power, the original owner made an assignment of all his estate, real and personal, for the benefit of certain creditors, among whom was the Bank. It was a question whether the Stock was at all covered by the language of the assignment, but the Court assumed it did so.

Held, that the right to the shares vested absolutely by the delivery of the certificates upon a valuable consideration without an accompanying power to transfer. That the title vested in the purchaser, and in his assignee from that date, and that they had a prior right over creditors under the assignment.

Held, also, that as by the General Banking Law, and the articles of Association, there was no restriction upon a sale and transfer while the owner was indebted to the Bank, no implied lien in its favor existed, and a transfer could not be refused although the party was largely indebted to it.

Held, that the purchaser was entitled to a transfer, and to recover the difference in value of the Stock at any time between the demand and refusal, and the decree.

James M. Smith on behalf, vs. Mr. Mackay for complainant, Mr. Smith for defendant.

A judgment creditor of a deceased debtor, who made a fraudulent assignment of property in his life time, may file a bill on his own behalf, and for his exclusive advantage, and obtain a preference in the same manner as if the debtor was living. The fund is not assets where such a creditor filed his bill on behalf of himself and others who should come in and contribute, and no creditor had united with him; liberty was given to amend by striking out the clause in question.

The Assistant Vice-Chancellor having decided upon the facts that the assignment was fraudulent, which part of the opinion it is needless to state, proceeded:

The difficulty in this case arises from the death of the assignee and judgment debtor before the bill was filed. The bill is by a judgment creditor on behalf of himself, and all others who should come in and contribute to the expenses of the suit.

The leading object of the bill is to obtain property, and its avails, transferred by the assignment in question which I have held fraudulent. The executors are made parties, and there is a prayer for an account against them, the effect of which I shall afterwards explain.

The bill was originally in the usual form, and after the demurrer allowed, was put in the present form upon the supposition that on the death of a party such a bill must be in that shape, in order that the fund recovered should be treated as assets and distributed according to the statute which authorizes payment of debt to the United States and taxes gives preference to judgments according to their dates. 2 R. S. 37 § 27. It is also stated that his Honor the Vice-Chancellor inclined to this view of the point upon allowing the demurrer. There were, however, several other objections to the bill, then involved.

My first impressions upon the subject were the same. But the able argument of the Court in the case of the Bank of the United States vs. Burke (4 Blackford's Rep. 141 Indiana) has satisfied me that that rule is otherwise.

In that case one Conner to present his creditors reaching his property, conveyed certain premises to Dugan. Sometime afterwards he died, indebted to Burke and Valtier, to the complainant and to one Hutchinson among others. Administration was taken out, but the Estate was wholly insolvent. Burke and Valtier brought suits and recovered judgments against the administrators. They filed a bill praying to have the land subjected to their judgments. The Circuit Court decreed that the transfer was fraudulent—that the Administrators should sell the land, and apply the proceeds in payment of the debt.

A statute of the State provides that upon a sale of Real Estate to supply a deficiency of the personal to pay debts, the residue of the funds is to be divided among the creditors according to the amount of their demands without regard to their dignity.

On a writ of error the Supreme Court reversed the judgment below. It was held that the judgment creditors by filing their bill had obtained a preference over the fund in question. That the money was not assets in the hands of the Administrators. He succeeded only to the rights of the Intestate, and had no other. That Intestate could not have claimed the property against his conveyance. It formed no part of his Estate. It was gone from him and his heirs forever. The grantee was considered in equity as a Trustee for the creditors; in other words his title was encumbered with an equitable mortgage to the amount of the creditors' claims.

I consider the reasoning of this case unsoundable as applicable to the one before me, in which nothing but personal property is the subject of the assignment. There it was real estate, but there was no other judgment recovered except those of the creditors who filed the bill. The question of priority among judgments did not arise.

In *Brunner vs. Manville* (2 Blackford 455) one judgment creditor filed the bill on behalf of himself and two others, who were named in it. The bill was, after the death of the debtor, to set aside a confession of judgment as fraudulent, and a purchase under it. The decree set aside the confession and ordered the lands to be sold to satisfy the claimants. It is not stated whether they were to be paid according to priority or equality.

In *Brookman vs. Bowman*, (Hills ch. rep. 339 S. Car.) however, it was held that where a bill is filed by creditors to avoid the alienation of a deceased person for fraud, his executor or administrator is a necessary party; and if the court set aside the conveyance, it will order the property to be applied in course of administration. The suing creditors are not entitled to a preference.

This is the whole of the case. No facts or arguments are stated. However, the important case of *Brown vs. McDonald*, (Hill 297) appears to sustain the doctrine. No judgment had been obtained at law against the debtor in his life time; but under a bill by administrators for distribution of the assets, the creditors were restrained from proceeding at law; and then, as I gather, filed their bill to set aside conveyances of the deceased.

But there are some cases in our own courts bearing upon the question.

In *Osborne vs. Moss* (7 Johnson Rep. 161) the point was expressly decided that where a fraudulent gift of goods is made, and the assignor dies indebted, the goods are not assets, and an action may be sustained by the assignee against the administrator for them. And in *Anderson vs. Roberts* (18 John. Rep. 526) Chief Justice Spencer in the clearest language states, "That against the grantors a conveyance though fraudulent is effectual. The creditors, even those who have got judgments and acquired a lien, have gained no vested interest in the land, and may be paid without resort to it. The fee is not in abeyance, and the inevitable conclusion is, that the legal title is vested in the fraudulent grantee subject to be divested if the creditors call in question the fraudulent conveyance and after the creditor has proceeded to sell on execution, the lands thus fraudulently conveyed. The phrase in the statute that the conveyance shall be deemed utterly void, must

necessarily be construed as voidable only by the party aggrieved."

These authorities clearly establish that the avails of the assigned property are not to be treated as the assets of the deceased debtor and distributable as such. They are neither legal nor equitable assets. His representatives have nothing to do with him. Hence the question as to the right of a single judgment creditor to file a bill on his own behalf alone, and get a preference for himself even over older judgments, stands upon the same footing as his right when his debtor is living. As to this, there is no question whatever as regards personal property, whether the same was originally leviable at law or not. I think the true foundation of this rule is the statute, which authorizes the payment of the debt demanded by the bill out of the property discovered, whether liable originally to an execution or not. *White vs. Corning* 2 Paige 507 is a leading case upon this point as to equitable assets, which cannot be sold on an execution at law; and in numerous cases has the same rule been applied to property the subject of a fraudulent assignment. *Parnell vs. Egan* (7 Paige 611) is a striking example of this, where the bill was on behalf of the complainant and all other creditors who should come in, &c. to set aside a fraudulent sale of goods; and some other judgment creditors had signed a stipulation to come in and contribute to the expenses of the suit. Yet because they had not taken out execution upon their judgments the Chancellor decreed judgment to the complainant in full. He also observed that parties entitled to come in must be entitled to file all their claims, and that had they been in the situation to avail themselves of the decree, they all would have been paid according to the priorities of their respective executions; as liens upon the property of the debtor sold to defraud them.

In the present case it is the clear result of the views taken that the Complainant could have filed the bill on his own account alone. This he originally did, and the clause in question was inserted in consequence of a suggestion of the Court, entitled to every respect.

The question now is how to dispose of the record. If it remains unchanged these must be a reference to a master to ascertain what other judgments are in force, and call the creditors before him. I state it also to be a clear rule that the clause in question produces no equality among the creditors coming in under the decree, and the Complainant. It means, on behalf of himself and all creditors who should come in according to their legal or equitable priorities. The cases in which upon such a bill, by simple contract, creditors, specially creditors, have swept the whole estate, and the allowance of costs even has been disputed, show this very clearly.

It is also determined that where a bill by a single complainant ought to have been filed on behalf of a class, liberty will be given to amend even at the hearing by inserting this clause. *Johnson vs. Compton* (4 Simons, 47) *Rose vs. Warrick*, Arg. 7, 1835, (1 Daniels Pract. 465)

I think I can allow the Complainant to amend by striking out the clause. No one it is stated has yet come in and stipulated to contribute to the suit. No right can be acquired by any one under the decree until he does come in. The Complainant has the entire power over his bill to dismiss it until deferred, and as this control is absolute no one can have been deceived with the prospect of profiting by this suit, and have therefore neglected to proceed himself. The Complainant had the right to proceed against this property at his own risk and for his own benefit as I view the case, and it would be hard if this error should drive him to a new bill, or perhaps cause him to lose the benefit of his perseverance before any actual right has been vested in another, by reason of that error.

Liberty was given to amend, and an account against the assignee directed.

SANDERS' SERIES OF SCHOOL BOOKS.
Published by DAYTON & SAXTON, 91 Nassau-st. corner of Wall.

I have examined "Sanders' Series" of School Books, and have no hesitation in expressing the opinion that they possess great merit. The Spelling Book embraces several important particulars not usually exhibited in works of the kind. The sounds of the letters are clearly defined and illustrated; the principles of Orthography are applied to different words in a manner corresponding with parsing; the nature and power of prefixes and suffixes, and the changes of the accents of the same, words when used as nouns and verbs are all distinctly presented and the entire arrangement is, in my judgment, well calculated to advance the pupil in a knowledge of the orthography and use of words. Mr. Sanders' publications have already found an extensive circulation, and every all articles change hands with great rapidity. His "School Reader," parts first and second, have been introduced into our Juvenile Department.

E. D. MALTBY, Jr.,
Principal of Linsburgh Academy,
Lansburgh Academy, July 19, 1841.

TO THOSE WHO VALUE HEALTH.
THE GYMNASIUM, 53 Greene and 29 Ann-streets, are now open daily. Gentlemen subscribing have the privilege of exercising at both the establishments. In addition to every implement made use of in the regular Gymnasium, there is a large open space for running, jumping, &c., exclusively for the amusement of the members.

W. F. respectfully informs parents and guardians that a junior class is about being formed, and who will exercise always with his immediate superintendence.

Fencing and Sparring taught as usual, upon the most approved principles.

As evening class will be formed at an early period, and commence during the winter.

LOOK AT THIS.
THE SUBSCRIBER has taken the New Store No. 172 GRAND-STREET, corner of MULBERG, and has after considerable labor and expense, stocked the same with a very choice lot of Teas and Family Groceries, which he will sell at the lowest cash prices. He would respectfully invite the public to call and see for themselves. All goods, as usual, sent to any part of this city, and Brooklyn, free of expense.

J. R. MCNEE,
172 Grand-street.

RIBBONS, RIBBONS, RIBBONS.
Millions and millions of cash are invited to call and examine the large and desirable assortment of Goods now being opened at BONNET MILLER'S cheap Ribbon store, 155 William-street, near Ann. Hat Silks and Ribbons of every style, together with all articles necessary or desirable for purposes, which will be sold cheap. Remember the number.

BONNET MILLER, 155 William-street.

Cheap and Splendid Fall Ribbons.
J. DRUMMOND, 309 Grand, has just received from A. Auction a most splendid assortment of Silks and Ribbons, which he can and will sell lower than any other house in the city. Persons desiring to purchase, who so liberally patronized him last year, are requested to call and examine his stock; as he will sell at a small advance on auction prices. Ladies and Edgewood, retained lower than any other establishments in the city. Good Muslins—with a general assortment of Family Goods.

N. B. Colored Silk Velvets \$1 per yd. at 309 Grand-street.

TO CARPENTERS, BUILDERS, &c.
Just published, the Modern Builders' Guide, illustrated with 87 copper plates. Minard Lafever, Architect. This work is replete with every information connected with the business. It contains an accurate treatise on hand and stair railing, a branch which has heretofore been but imperfectly noticed. The principal part of the plates have been engraved by the subscriber, with great care and attention. It is handsomely bound in quarto, and is respectfully offered to the public at wholesale and retail.

WM. D. SMITH,
Architect, Portrait, Seal and Card Engraver and
Printer, 180 Broadway, 3d story.

For Sale, a few fine Oil-Stones for Engravers, Dentists, Jewellers, &c.

NEW-YORK, ALBANY AND TROY STEAMBOAT LINE for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga, commencing Monday Morning, at 7 o'clock. The ALBANY, Tuesday Morning, at 7 o'clock. The TROY, Wednesday Morning, at 7 o'clock. From the foot of Cortlandt-street.

THE DEWITT CLINTON, Tuesday Afternoon at 5 o'clock. The SOUTH AMERICAN, Wednesday Afternoon at 5 o'clock. The ALBANY, Thursday Afternoon at 5 o'clock. The TROY, Friday Afternoon at 5 o'clock. The DEWITT CLINTON, Saturday Afternoon at 5 o'clock. The SOUTH AMERICAN, Sunday Afternoon at 5 o'clock. The ALBANY, Monday Afternoon at 5 o'clock. The TROY, Tuesday Afternoon at 5 o'clock. From the foot of Cortlandt-street.

PEOPLE'S LINE OF STEAMBOATS FOR ALBANY.
The new and commodious steamboat NORTH AMERICA, Capt. M. H. Treadwell, leaves the steamboat Pier between Cortlandt and Liberty streets.

THIS AFTERNOON, Sept. 21, at 5 o'clock.
For freight or passage apply on board or to P. C. SCHULTZ, at the office, or on board.

FOR ALBANY—THIS AFTERNOON.
The steamboat ALBANY, Capt. A. P. St. John, will leave the Pier between Cortlandt and Liberty streets, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 o'clock P. M. The SOUTH AMERICAN, Capt. L. W. Ransom, leaves the above pier on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7 o'clock P. M.

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FOR NEWBURGH, LANDING AT CALDWELL'S, WEST POINT & COLD SPRINGS.
The steamboat HIGHLANDER, Capt. Robert Wardrop, will leave the foot of Varren-street, New-York, every Monday, Thursday, and Saturday afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

Returning, leave Red Bank at half-past 1 o'clock, every day, (except Monday) at 10 o'clock A. M., and Saturday, at 11 P. M.

The boat will run as above until further notice, navigation season, N. Y. & N. J. All freight and baggage at the risk of the owners thereof.

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FOR STUYVESANT, (KING'S COUNTY) GOV. H. DEWEY, &c.
The low-pressure Steamboat SUPERIOR, Captain John Gould, will leave the pier foot of Chambers-street (this Monday) afternoon, Sept. 21st, at 5 o'clock. All kinds of freight taken at large prices. The accommodations of the Superior for passengers are equal to any boat on the river.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to JAMES B. NICHOLSON, 117 West-st. Albany, New-York, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

NEW-YORK TRANSPORTATION COMPANY—CANAL AND LAKE TRAFFIC.
For Freight and Passengers—New-York to Buffalo, Fifty Cents per hundred; other places in proportion.

S. G. CHASE & CO., Albany, Proprietors.
J. E. EVANS & CO., Buffalo, do.
J. J. CARTER & T. P. WHITING, Agents, 16 South-st., New-York.

Refer to South & Carter, 72 Cortlandt-st. A. Van Santvoord, 160 South-st. J. B. Douglas, 127 Broad-st.

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LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
Leave New-York at 7 o'clock A. M., and 1 P. M. Leave Albany at 7 o'clock A. M., and 1 P. M. Leave Troy at 7 o'clock A. M., and 1 P. M. Leave Saratoga at 7 o'clock A. M., and 1 P. M.

GREAT ATTRACTION!!!
FARE REDUCED—125 cents to and from Harlem. The proprietor embraces the earliest opportunity of informing his friends and the public that he is prepared to run his new and splendid line of Stages from the North American Hotel, Bovey, to De Witt C. Keiminger's Harbor River Mansion House, regularly every half hour in the day, touching at other intermediate places, route, and making their passage through in about an hour.

Neat and spacious apartments are fitted up on each end of the route for the comfort and convenience of passengers. This new and well regulated line running nearly double the number of trips daily than the old stage, gives it a decided advantage over every other stopping much longer each trip at Keiminger's and giving passengers sufficient time to partake of every kind of refreshment which are always kept on hand and served up in the best possible manner on terms suitable to the times.

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GREAT ATTRACTION!!!
FARE REDUCED—125 cents to and from Harlem. The proprietor embraces the earliest opportunity of informing his friends and the public that he is prepared to run his new and splendid line of Stages from the North American Hotel, Bovey, to De Witt C. Keiminger's Harbor River Mansion House, regularly every half hour in the day, touching at other intermediate places, route, and making their passage through in about an hour.

Neat and spacious apartments are fitted up on each end of the route for the comfort and convenience of passengers. This new and well regulated line running nearly double the number of trips daily than the old stage, gives it a decided advantage over every other stopping much longer each trip at Keiminger's and giving passengers sufficient time to partake of every kind of refreshment which are always kept on hand and served up in the best possible manner on terms suitable to the times.

WANTS.
WANTED—A Boy to work at the Printing business. Inquire at No. 16 John-st. Third story. \$200
WANTED—A colored woman to do the work of a small family. Most come recommended. Apply at 42 late 30 John street. \$20
GIRLS WANTED.—Wanted, a girl as cook—Also, one as chambermaid—they must be honest, industrious, and sober. Apply at 121 Waverley place. \$20
WIFE WANTED.—By a young man in middle circumstances, and the lady, to be acceptable, must answer the following description:—Age from 18 to 25, disposition mild, pious, fair features, intelligent, of respectable family, and disposed to stay at home. Letters addressed to S. S. S., and left at the place of the Tribune, will be faithfully attended to. \$150
SALESMAN WANTED.—A young man who perfectly understands the city retail Dry Goods business, and considers himself a Suburban. None other need apply. Good reference required. Apply before 9 in the morning, or after 7 in the evening. E. JOURNEY, 72 Canal st. \$200
WANTED—At 274 Hudson-st. 50 shirt-makers; 160 20 weeks and house-wares. No charge till suited. \$16
WANTED SITUATIONS.—By some good American Cooks, English, German, Irish Protestant and colored chamber maids and girls for house: also assistant. Apply 436 Broadway, above Tattersall's. \$31.10
WANTED SITUATIONS.—For some faithful waiters, white and colored, coachmen, laborers and boys for trades. Apply 436 Broadway, above Tattersall's. \$31.10
WANTED—50 Artificial Flower-Makers, to whom constant employment and good wages will be given. Also, 20 or 30 girls to learn the business. Apply at No. 100 Division-street, near the City Hall, in Evening. \$10
WANTED—At the Free Office for Servants, 50 East Broadway, situations for American and foreign and good Irish girls with the best of city references from last places